

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

The basic instruments that every beginner surgeon should know are placed in four categories.

- 1-Cutting and Dissecting
- 2-Clamping and Occluding
- 3-Grasping and Holding
- 4-Retracting and Exposing

1. Cutting and Dissecting instruments



7 handle with 15 blade (deep knife) - Used to cut deep, delicate tissue.

3 handle with 10 blade (inside knife) - Used to cut superficial tissue.

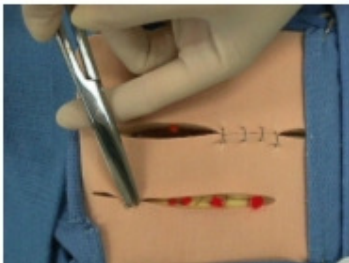
4 handle with 20 blade (skin knife) - Used to cut skin.



Straight Mayo scissors -

Used to cut suture and supplies. Also known as: Suture scissors.

EX: Straight Mayo scissors being used to cut suture.



Curved Mayo scissors -

Used to cut heavy tissue (fascia, muscle, uterus, breast).

Available in regular and long sizes.



Metzenbaum scissors -
Used to cut delicate tissue.
Available in regular and long sizes.



2. Clamping and Occluding Instruments

Clamping and occluding instruments are used to compress blood vessels or hollow organs for hemostasis or to prevent spillage of contents.



A hemostat
is used to clamp blood vessels or tag sutures.
Its jaws may be straight or curved.
Other names: crile, snap or stat



A mosquito
is used to clamp small blood vessels.
Its jaws may be straight or curved.



A Kelly

is used to clamp larger vessels and tissue.

Available in short and long sizes.

Other names: Rochester Pean



A burlisher

is used to clamp deep blood vessels. Burlishers

have two closed finger rings. Burlishers with an open finger ring are called tonsil hemostats.

Other names: Schnidt tonsil forcep, Adson forcep



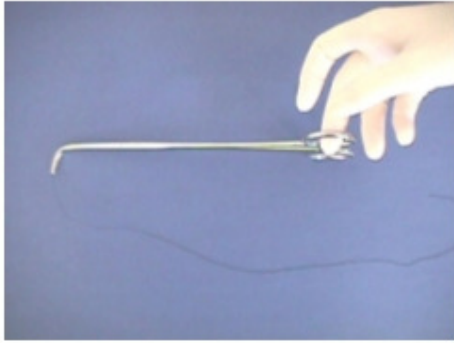
A right angle

is used to clamp hard-to-reach vessels

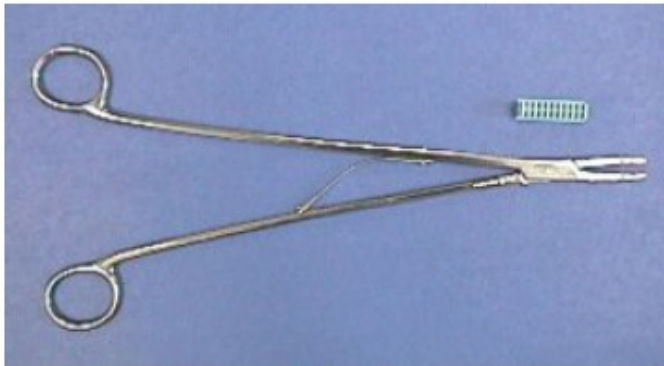
and to place sutures behind or around a vessel.

A right angle with a suture attached is called a "tie on a Passer".

Other names: Mixter



A hemoclip applicator with hemoclips
applies metal clips onto blood vessels and ducts which will
remain occluded



3. Grasping and Holding instruments

Grasping and holding instruments are used to hold tissue, drapes or sponges.

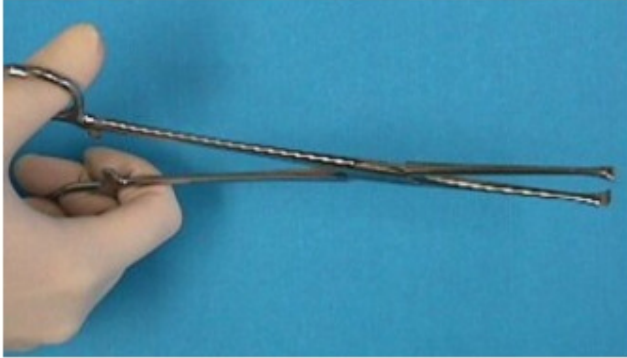


An Allis

is used to grasp tissue. Available in short and long sizes.

"Judd-Allis" holds intestinal tissue;

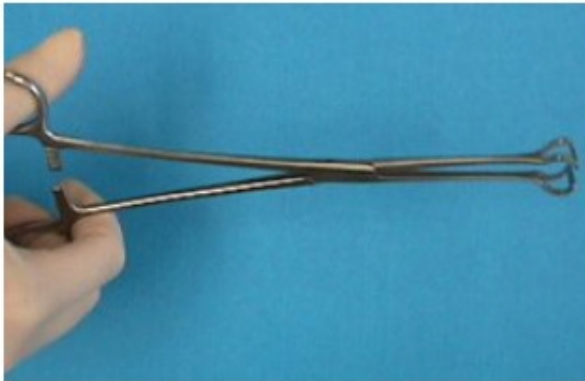
"heavy allis" holds breast tissue.



A Babcock

is used to grasp delicate tissue (intestine, fallopian tube, ovary).

Available in short and long sizes

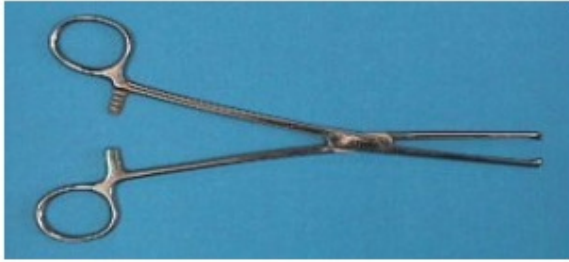


A Kocher

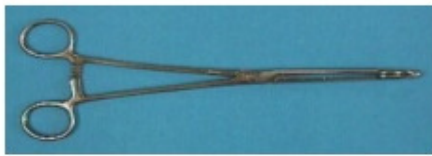
is used to grasp heavy tissue. May also be used as a clamp.

The jaws may be straight or curved.

Other names: Ochsner.



A Foerster sponge stick
is used to grasp sponges.
Other names: sponge forcep.



EX: Sponge sticks holding a 4 X 4 and probang



A dissector
is used to hold a peanut.



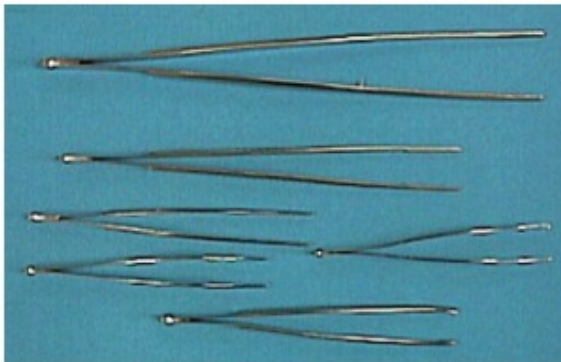
EX: Dissector holding a peanut.



A Backhaus towel clip
is used to hold towels and drapes in place.
Other name: towel clip.



Pick ups, thumb forceps and tissue forceps are available
in various lengths, with or without teeth, and smooth or
serrated jaws.



Russian tissue forceps are used to grasp tissue



Adson pick ups are either smooth: used to grasp delicate
tissue
or with teeth: used to grasp the skin. Other names: Dura
forceps.



Adson pick ups are either smooth: used to grasp delicate tissue;
 or with teeth: used to grasp the skin.
 Other names: Dura forceps.



DeBakey forceps are used to grasp delicate tissue,
 particularly in cardiovascular surgery.



Thumb forceps are used to grasp tough tissue (fascia,
 breast).
 Forceps may either have many teeth or a single tooth.
 Single tooth forceps are also called "rat tooth forceps."



Mayo-Hegar needle holders
are used to hold needles
They may also be placed in the sewing category.
EX: Needle holder with suture



4. Retracting and Exposing instruments

Retracting and exposing instruments are used to hold back or retract organs or tissue to gain exposure to the operative site.

They are either "self-retaining" (stay open on their own) or "manual" (held by hand).

When identifying retractors, look at the blade, not the handle.



A Deaver retractor (manual)
is used to retract deep abdominal or chest incisions.

Available in various widths.



A Richardson retractor (manual)
is used to retract deep abdominal or chest incisions.



An Army-Navy retractor (manual)
is used to retract shallow or superficial incisions.
Other names: USA, US Army



A goulet (manual)
is used to retract shallow or superficial incisions.



A malleable or ribbon retractor (manual)
is used to retract deep wounds.
May be bent to various shapes.



A Weitlaner retractor (self-retaining)
is used to retract shallow incisions.



A Gelpi retractor (self-retaining)
is used to retract shallow incisions.



A Balfour with bladder blade (self-retaining)
is used to retract wound edges during deep abdominal

procedures.

